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DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

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## TEARS.

BY M. C. HILL.

"Jesus wept."

And shall not mortals weep for those they love,  
And let the liquid feeling fill the eyes,  
And ease the burdened soul, and flow, to prove  
That love has deep and hidden mysteries?  
Or shall we fear to weep, and scorn the tear,  
And prove we're men, yet men's opinions fear?

Yet men are not so manly as they seem,  
Nor are they stoics all that strive to be;  
'Tis lack of independence makes them dream  
That love and tears must not be bold and free;  
But "Jesus wept" in public—yea, a God  
Could weep for love of one beneath the sod.

I had a ship-mate once, a brawny tar,  
And rough in speech, but tender was his heart;  
Another ship-mate died, died afar  
From home and friends. Oh it was hard to part  
With all he loved on earth and see no head  
From father, mother, brother, sister dear!

The poor boy died—died in an open boat—  
The spirit fled and left the poorer clay;  
Our oars were hushed, and there we lay afloat  
Just where the "Hudson" mingles with the  
"Day."

And there, upon my brawny ship-mate's face,  
I saw the tear-drops trickle down apace—

Pure, honest tears! Ah, gold can never buy  
Such precious drops of holy sympathy;  
'Twas nature's tribute—pure as the blue sky—  
The cloudless vault which was our canopy.  
And who would check them? Who would be so  
bold

To say "that man was childish!"—Mortal, hold!  
I would not give the feelings of that hour  
For one whole year of proud ambition's life;  
I would not give those tear-drops melting power  
For all the pomp of military strife;  
O no! I love those tears, they are the heaven  
Which lift our souls from earth away to heaven

**Borrowed Articles.**—Some wag says that the  
only borrowed article he ever returned promptly,  
was a kiss from a pretty girl's lips. Of course he  
returned it on the spot.

**Important Decision for the Ladies.**—It was decid-  
ed in a breach of promise case, the other day in  
England, that an unmarried female, aged 32 is not  
a girl, but a young woman. The phrase "old girl"  
is then out of place.

**Mines of the West.**—Upwards of 40 new lead  
mines have been opened in the mining region upon  
the Upper Mississippi, during the last winter. The  
mineral lands of Iowa and Wisconsin are supposed  
to be more productive of this metal than the whole  
of Europe, with the exception of Great Britain.

[BY REQUEST.]

## SHORT PATENT SERMON.

By "Dove, Jr."

At the request of "Henrietta" I will  
preach upon this occasion, from the follow-  
ing text:—

A wife, like echo, should be true  
To speak when she is spoken to;  
But not, like echo, still be heard  
Contenting for the final word.

My hearers—A wife is not only a choice  
piece of household furniture, but a useful  
article for domestic purposes. She can,  
besides darning stockings and mending  
breeches, keep all the apartments of a man's  
heart in order, and entwine for him gar-  
lands of tenderness to bedeck his com-  
munications. She is the very marrow of  
comfort—the principal tributary to the sil-  
very stream of happiness—the fountain of  
joy—a lump of the pure gold of love, re-  
fined in the crucible of Hymen. I would  
earnestly advise all my young male friends,  
who wander along the dark avenues of ce-  
libacy, with no such bright stars as woman  
to guide their erring steps, to enter im-  
mediately upon the blooming lawns of ma-  
trimony, and bask in the sun-shine, of a  
fond wife's affections—even as snakes quit  
their tenebrous dens, and lie out to warm  
beneath the congenial rays of a vernal sun.  
But, my friends, you must analyze well  
the component parts of a female before you  
amalgamate. You must let your better  
judgment be kidnapped by the allurements  
of beauty, for beauty is but a flower that  
fades in the noontide of life, and blossoms  
no more. The brightest jewel pertaining  
to a woman is not worn upon her finger—  
neither does it glitter upon her bracelet. No,  
it is buried beneath a whole cargo of silks,  
satins, and laces, in the casket of her mind.  
It is there that you should seek for those  
precious gems which adorn the female  
character, and give to a woman all the at-  
tributes that belong to an angel—minus the  
wings and a diadem of perfect holiness.

My dear young friends! I hope you  
will not be misguided in your search after  
those qualifications and natural disposition  
which a wife ought to possess. She should,  
of course, be submissive to the husband,  
masochism as the husband ought to be  
as mild towards her as the balmy  
breath of May to the tender rose. Her  
bosom should be a peaceful lake of love,  
surrounded by the high hills of forbearance,  
over which the gales of passion may blow  
and never ruffle its placid surface. She  
should, like an echo, always be ready to  
speak when spoken to by her bigger and  
more substantial half; and yet she should  
not, like an echo, be ever contending for  
the final word, for she ought to know that  
perverseness in a wife always presents a  
worse appearance than it does in the hus-  
band, even as a fly speck marreth the  
beauty of white cambric more than doth  
an ink spot the comeliness of a black broad-  
cloth. She ought also to be aware that  
the obstinacy of the man genus is likened  
unto the bristles upon a hog's back; which  
being stroked from the head towards the  
tail, are found to be as rough and obtru-  
sive as the pickets that surround the prison-  
house of endless torment.

O, my beloved hearers! I hope and  
trust that all you masculines who bear the  
conjugal yoke have made good selections  
from the female creation, to help you drag  
the plough of care over the stubbles of  
such a barren existence as is allotted to  
man. I know some wives whose incorri-  
gibleness is enough to worry the patience  
of a mile stone; whose indefatigable ex-  
ertions in the cause of mischief are worthy  
of a scholastic monkey—and whose gun-  
powder tempers are liable to explode with  
a fearful concussion when touched by the  
least spark of reproof. They draw their  
social life together too strong for weak con-  
stitutions, and throw too much salt into  
their husbands' porridge. They want to  
wear the breeches whether they fit or not.  
They set their lords to peeling potatoes  
while they go out and chop wood, which  
the God of nature never intended should  
be subjected to the control of a person in  
petticoats. Oh, this doesn't any more ac-  
cord with my ideas of what female worth  
should consist than does the tolling of a  
funeral knell with the merry notes of Yan-  
kee Doodle! A wife who assumes too  
much—who will have her own notions  
gratified always—who will raise a flame  
of dispute upon trifling occasions, and per-  
sist in heaping on fuel at the last—is worse  
than no wife at all. When Heaven first  
saw fit to work up some of its choicest  
material into the delicate figure of woman  
and placed her in the hermitage of lonely  
man, it was intended that she should be  
to him a help-mate—cheerful companion—  
a salace in the desolate hours—a turtle dove  
that he should press to his bosom in the  
fondness of affection, and shelter from the  
cold storms of want; that she should dress  
the garden of his heart with the perennial  
flowers of peace—water them with tenderness,  
and strew his bed with roses of reci-  
procal love. For all which she should be,  
in a degree submissive, and never let her  
tongue do damage to those fine-spun quali-  
ties which should ever be her pride and  
her boast.

My friends—to find a good wife in these  
days of foolery and fashion is like seeking  
for pearls among an ocean of oyster shells;  
but if you are lucky enough to find one,  
hang on to her like hemp—for she is as  
rich a treasure as ever existed in the im-  
agination of an enthusiast. Cherish her,  
protect her and love her; and you will find  
but few barren spots between the altar and  
the grave. And you, young maids, who  
are now delighting in the joyful anticipa-  
tion of one day becoming happy brides! I  
warn you to conduct yourselves properly  
lest your blooming hopes be suddenly over-  
spread with the moss of mortification, and  
you be destined to go sighing down to the  
tomb unwooed, uncourted and unwed.  
May you all, whether single or married,  
endeavor to live on such terms with one  
another that the triune joys of friendship,  
love and happiness may wait on you to the  
confines of eternity. So mote it be.

## MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Mr. Caudle has been made a Mason—Mrs. Cau-  
dle indignant and curious.

'Now, Mr. Caudle—Mr. Caudle, I say;  
oh! you can't be a sleep already, I know.  
—Now, what I mean to say is this; there's  
no use, none at all, in our having any dis-  
turbance about the matter; but, at last my  
mind's made up, Mr. Caudle; I shall leave  
you. Either I know all you've been do-  
ing to-night, or to-morrow morning I quit  
the house. No, no; there's an end of the  
marriage state, I think—an end of all con-  
fidence between man and wife—if a hus-  
band's to have secrets and keep 'em all to  
himself. Pretty secrets they must be,  
when his own wife can't know 'em. Not fit  
for any decent person to know, I'm sure,  
if that's the case. Now, Caudle, don't let  
us quarrel; there's a good soul, tell me  
what it's all about? A pack of nonsense, I  
dare say; still, I should like to know. There's  
a dear. Eh? Oh, don't tell me there's nothing in it; I know bet-  
ter. I'm not a fool, Mr. Caudle; I know  
there's a good deal in it. Now, Caudle;  
just tell me a little bit of it. I'm sure I'd  
tell you anything. You know I would.  
Well?

'Caudle, you're enough to vex a saint!  
Now, don't you think you're going to  
sleep; because you're not. Do you sup-  
pose I'd ever suffered you to go and be  
made a mason, if I didn't suppose I was  
to know the secret, too? Not that it's any-  
thing to know, I dare say; and that's why  
I'm determined to know it.

'But I know what it is; oh, yes, there  
can be no doubt. The secret is, to ill use  
poor women; to tyrannize o'er 'em; to  
make 'em your slaves; especially your  
wives. It must be something of the sort  
or you wouldn't be ashamed to have it  
known. What's right and proper never  
need be done in secret. It's an insult to a  
woman for a man to be a free-mason, and  
let his wife know nothing of it. But, poor  
soul! she's sure to know it somehow—for  
nice husbands they all make. Yes, yes;  
a part of the secret is to think better of all  
the world than their own wives and fami-  
lies. I'm sure men have quite enough to  
care for—that is, if they act properly—to  
care for their wives at home. They can't  
have much care to spare for the world  
besides.

'And I suppose they call you Brother  
Caudle? A pretty brother, indeed! Going  
and dressing yourself up in an apron like  
a turn-pike man—for that's what you look  
like. And I should like to know what the  
apron's for? There must be something in  
it not very respectable, I'm sure. Well, I  
only wish I was Queen for a day or two.  
I'd put an end to free-masonry, and all  
such trumpery, I know.

'Now, come, Caudle; don't let's quar-  
rel. Eh! You're not in pain, dear? What's  
it all about? What are you lying laughing  
there at? But I'm a fool to trouble my  
head about you.

'And you're not going to let me know  
the secret, eh? You mean to say so—  
you're not? Now, Caudle, you know it's  
a hard matter to put me in a passion—not  
that I care about the secret itself; no, I  
wouldn't give a button to know it, for it's  
all nonsense I'm sure. It isn't the secret  
I care about; it's the slight, Mr. Caudle;  
it's the studied insult that a man pays to  
his wife, when he thinks of going through  
the world keeping something to himself  
which he won't let her know. Man and  
wife one, indeed! I should like to know how  
that can be, when a man's a mason—when  
he keeps a secret that sets him and his  
wife apart? Ha, you men make the laws,  
and so you take good care to have all the best  
o'om to yourselves; otherwise a woman  
ought to be allowed a divorce when a man  
becomes a mason. When he's got a sort  
of corner-cupboard in his heart—a secret  
place in his mind—that his poor wife isn't  
allowed to rummage?

'Caudle, you sha'n't close your eyes  
for a week—no, you sha'n't—unless  
you tell me some of it. Come, there's a  
good creature; there's a love. I'm sure,  
Caudle, I wouldn't refuse you anything—  
and you know it, or ought to know it by  
this time. I only wish I had a secret!

To whom should I think of confiding it,  
but to my dear husband? I should be mis-  
erable to keep it to myself, and you know  
it. Now, Caudle?

'Was there ever such a man? A man,  
indeed! A brute!—yes, Mr. Caudle, an  
unfeeling brutal creature, when you might  
oblige me, and you won't. I'm sure I  
don't object to your being a mason; not all,  
Caudle: I dare say it's a very good thing;  
I dare say it is—it's only your making a  
secret of it that vexes me. But you'll tell  
me—you'll tell your own Margaret? You  
won't? I know a wretch, Mr. Caudle.

'But I know why; oh, yes, I can tell.  
The fact is, you're ashamed to let me  
know what a fool they've been making of  
you. That's it. You, at your time of  
life—the father of a family. I should be  
ashamed of myself, Caudle.

'And I suppose you'll be going to what  
you call your Lodge every night, now,  
Lodge, indeed! Pretty place it must be,  
where they don't admit women. Nice  
goings on, I dare say. Then you call one  
another brethren. Brethren! I'm sure  
you'd relations enough; you didn't want  
any more.

'But I know what all this masonry's a-  
bout. It's only an excuse to get away from  
your wives and families, that you may  
feast and drink together, that's all. That's  
the secret. And to abuse women—as if  
they were inferior animals, and not to be  
trusted. That's the secret; and nothing  
else.

'Now, Caudle, don't let us quarrel.—  
Yes, I know you're in pain. Still Caudle,  
my love; Caudle! Dearest, I say! Caud-  
le! Caud—'

'I recollect nothing more,' says Cau-  
dle, 'for here, thank Providence! I fell a-  
sleep.'

From the Temperance Advocate.

## A Wife worth Having.

The distinguished William Wirt, within  
six or eight months after his first marriage,  
became addicted to intemperance, the effect  
of which operated strongly upon the mind  
and health of his wife, and in a few months  
she was numbered with the dead. Her  
death led him to leave the country where  
he resided, and move to Richmond, where he  
soon rose to distinction. But his habits hung  
about him, and occasionally he was found in  
jolly and frolicsome spirits in bacchanalian  
revelry. His true friend expostulated with him,  
to convince him of the injury he was doing  
himself. But he still persisted. His practice  
began to tell off, and many looked upon him  
as on the sure road to ruin. He was advised  
to get married, with a view of correcting his  
habits. This he consented to do, if the right  
person offered. He accordingly paid his ad-  
dresses to a Miss Gamble. After some months'  
attentions, he asked her hand in marriage.—  
She replied:

'Mr. Wirt, I have been well aware of your  
intentions for some time back, and should have  
given you to understand that your visits were  
not acceptable, had I not reciprocated the af-  
fection which you evinced for me. But I can-  
not yield my assent until you make a pledge  
never to taste, touch or handle any intoxicat-  
ing drinks.'

This reply to Mr. Wirt was as unexpected  
as it was novel. His reply was, that he re-  
garded the proposition as a bar to all further  
consideration on the subject, and left her.—  
Her course to him was the same as ever—his  
resentment and neglect. In the course of a  
few weeks, he went again, and again solicited  
her hand. But her reply was her mind was  
made up. He became indignant and regard-  
ed the terms proposed as insulting to his hon-  
or, and avowed it should be the last meeting  
they should ever have. He took to drinking  
worse and worse, and seemed to run headlong  
to ruin.

One day, while lying in the outskirts of the  
city, near a little grocery or grog shop, dead  
drunk, a young lady, who it is not necessary  
to name, in passing that way to her home,  
not far off, beheld him with his face upturned  
to the rays of a scorching sun. She took her  
handkerchief with her own name marked up-  
on it, and placed it over his face. After he  
had remained in that way for some hours, he  
was awakened, and his thirst being so great,  
he went into the little grocery or grog-shop to  
get a drink, when he discovered the handker-  
chief, which he looked at, and the name that  
was on it. After pausing a few minutes, he  
exclaimed:—

'Great God who left this with me? Who  
placed it on my face? No one knew. He  
dropped his glass exclaiming:

'Enough! enough!'

He retired instantly from the grocery, for-  
getting his thirst but not the debauch, the  
handkerchief of the lady—vowing, if God  
gave him strength, never to touch, taste or  
handle intoxicating drinks.

To meet Miss G. was the hardest effort of  
his life. If he met her in her carriage or on  
foot, he would dodge the nearest corner. She  
at last addressed him a note in her own hand,  
inviting him to the house, which he finally  
gathered courage enough to accept. He told  
her if she still bore affection for him, he would  
agree to her own terms. Her reply was:—

'My conditions now are what they ever  
have been.'

'Then,' said the disenthralled Wirt, 'I ac-  
cept them.'

They were soon married, and from that day  
he kept his word, and his affairs brightened,  
while honors and glory gathered thick upon  
his brow. His name has been enrolled high  
in the temple of fame, while his deeds, the  
patriotism and renown, live after him with im-  
perishable lustre. How many noble minds  
might the young ladies save, if they would  
follow the example of the heroine-hearted  
Miss G., the friend of humanity, of her coun-  
try, and the relative of La Fayette.

'Many a house is full, and the mind unfurni-  
shed and the heart empty; no novel of mere penury  
ought ever to be so sad as that house.'—Decey.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.  
The Truth in a Nut-Shell!

**Free Trade—What is it?**—The most  
perfect exemplification of actual free trade  
which the world ever saw, is to be found  
in these United States, considered as twen-  
ty-six "sovereign and independent" com-  
munities. Each buys what it pleases of  
the others, and sells what they respective-  
ly please to buy of it, without let or hin-  
drance—without the interference of cus-  
tom-house officers—without charges or  
duties of any kind. Is it not a convenient  
system? Is it not a just one? Does it  
not promote the interests of all?

Apply the protective system to these  
States, and each of them would lay duties  
upon the products of each of the others.—  
New York would prohibit the admission  
of wheat from the West, and of cotton and  
woolen manufactures from New England;  
or charge them with exorbitant duties, be-  
cause she can produce her own wheat, and  
manufacture her own cloths. Georgia  
would prohibit the importation of sugar  
from Louisiana, and elsewhere, because  
she could grow her own sugar; and by  
making the duty high enough, the business  
would be eminently profitable to the grow-  
ers, though eminently unprofitable to the  
consumers. Every State, instead of ex-  
changing the commodities which she could  
most naturally and advantageously pro-  
duce, would, by duties and prohibitions,  
seek to exclude those foreign commodi-  
ties. Thus all would do what they could,  
to invert the order of Nature,—raising or-  
anges in Maine, and making ice in Loui-  
siana.

Substitute 26 nations for the 26 Ameri-  
can States, and we are prepared to see how  
mutually beneficial would be a system of  
free trade, if mutually adopted by those  
nations. But it is said, other nations tax  
our commodities, and we must tax theirs  
in return. Is this an honest argument, or  
only a pretext? If the former, then in  
proportion as other nations relax their re-  
strictive system, we shall do the same. If  
the latter, we shall secretly excrete any  
such change, and perhaps openly denounce  
it, as in the case of the British Anti-Corn  
Law League. The grand object of that  
Association is the promotion of free trade;  
more especially free trade in breadstuffs;  
and first of all in England herself. The  
value of breadstuffs imported into Great  
Britain and Ireland, has amounted, on an  
average of the last 12 years, to \$17,000,-  
000 per annum; and would have been still  
greater but for the heavy duties. No na-  
tion, perhaps, is so deeply interested in a  
repeal of those duties—the very object of  
the Anti-Corn Law League—as the United  
States. Why then should we, or any of  
us, ally ourselves with the British corn  
monopolist, against the efforts of this most  
excellent and truly noble association?

But we must have revenue. Undoubt-  
edly; and there is no mode of raising it so  
little burdensome to the people, because  
so little perceived by them, as by duties  
on imports. We propose no other mode  
of raising it, except the three or four mil-  
lions realized annually from the sales of  
public lands—we know of none better.—  
Still, it is a mode which bears very hard  
upon men of small means, because it com-  
pels them to pay almost as much per head,  
as the same number of rich men; whereas,  
the latter ought to pay in proportion to  
their property. A man worth 1,000 dol-  
lars, probably consumes half as much of  
durable goods, on an average, as a man  
worth 100,000 dollars. Consequently the  
latter pays but twice as much for the sup-  
port of Government as the former; whereas,  
he ought to pay a hundred times as much.  
But waiving all this, we agree that the ne-  
cessary revenue, over and above the pro-  
ceeds of land sales, is best raised by duties  
on imports.

The average annual expenditures of the  
Government for many years past, have  
been nearly or quite \$30,000,000. If we  
should keep clear of wars and other extra-  
ordinary charges we may possibly reduce  
them to \$25,000,000. To do this, how-  
ever, will require the most rigid economy.  
If we call the revenue from lands \$8,500,-  
000 annually, there will remain to be raised  
by duties on imports, \$21,500,000. To  
raise this amount, would require an average  
duty of twenty-one and a half per cent.  
on \$100,000,000 of imports; which is  
about the average of our importations for  
the last four years. Nearly or quite one-  
tenth of our imports consist of specie,  
which of course is free of duty. Sundry  
other articles are necessarily free of duty,  
or subject to a less duty than 20 per cent.  
Making these deductions, it would be found  
that a horizontal duty on all other articles  
must be in the neighborhood of 25 per  
cent., in order to afford the requisite reve-  
nue. And the cost and charges of impor-  
tation would be equal to about 15 per cent.  
more.

So that the worst that could happen to  
the manufacturers, should the doctrine of  
the most ultra free trade men, so called,  
be carried out, would be, that they, the  
manufacturers, would have a protection a-  
gainst foreign commodities of 40 per cent.

on the value; or two-fifths of the cost of  
the article. Is not this protection enough?  
Can it be expedient to manufacture, in this  
country, goods which can be made two-  
fifths cheaper elsewhere? Cannot our la-  
bor be turned to better account in some  
other way?

## FANATICISM.

As the extremes of fanaticism are laugh-  
ed at even by those who are disposed to  
practise it in a milder form, we know of  
no better mode of preventing its growth  
than by an exposition of the worst charac-  
ter it can assume. Mormonism seems to  
embody about as much undiluted fanati-  
cism as any sect ever had, be it ancient or  
modern, pagan or Christian. As a speci-  
men of the latest spirit and action of this  
humbug, we take the following. It is a  
note of the proceedings of the Mormons at  
Pittsburg, under the guidance of Elder Sidney  
Rigdon, who seceded from the main  
body of converts at Nauvoo. The state-  
ment is strictly authentic, being taken from  
a Mormon paper published at Pittsburg.  
Phil. Ledger.

"Conference met pursuant to adjournment,  
and was called to order by Austin Cowles.  
The first Presidency and the high quorum  
entered and took their seats. President Rigdon  
arose and read hymn on page 104. 'Arise, ar-  
ise, with joy survey,' which was sung by the  
Conference. After which, President Rigdon  
said—since the commencement of this Con-  
ference, I have had, on an unceasing desire, deep  
and intense, that was, to have the matter for-  
ever put at rest, whether God would accept  
our work. The spirit whispered to me this  
morning, to set a part some brethren, and con-  
secrate them to God, in a room in my house,  
which I did: (which was the reason I was not  
with you this morning,) and after the wash-  
ing and anointing, and the Patriarchal seal,  
as the Lord had directed me, we knelt, and  
in a solemn prayer we asked God to accept the  
work we had done. During the time of pray-  
er, there appeared over our heads, in the room  
a ray of light forming a hollow square, inside  
of which stood a company of messengers,  
each with a banner in his hand with their eyes  
looking down upon us, their countenance ex-  
pressive of the deep interest they felt in what  
was then passing on the earth; there also ap-  
peared heavenly messengers on horseback,  
with crowns upon their heads, and plumes  
floating in the air, dressed in elaborate attire,  
like Elisha, we cried, in our hearts,  
'the chariots of Israel, and the horsemen there-  
of.' Even my little son, of four years of age,  
saw the vision, and gazed with great astonish-  
ment, saying that he thought his imagination  
was running away with him; after which we  
arose and lifted our hands to heaven in holy  
convocation to God; at which time I was  
shown an angel in heaven registering the ac-  
ceptance of our work, and the decree of the  
Great God that the kingdom is ours, and we  
shall prevail; my anxieties, therefore, in relation  
to our work in organizing the kingdom,  
and the acceptance of that organization, by  
our heavenly father is now forever at rest.

Elder Wm. E. McLellan then rose, and bore  
testimony to the manifestation of the power  
of God in the vision. He then gave the sub-  
stance of a revelation given this morning, re-  
lative to the opening of the gateway of the con-  
secration after which he knelt and dedicated  
the conference by prayer. He then arose, and  
said brethren I wish to say some things to you  
which will benefit you on the present oc-  
casion. He then set forth, in a clear manner,  
the principles which constitute the fullness of  
human happiness, giving much important in-  
struction in relation to it.

President Rigdon then proceeded to ordain  
Hiram Falk and Curtis Hodges to the office  
of high Priests; after which, several bottles of  
oil were presented, and consecrated to the  
Lord."

The following extract from a letter in the  
Portia (Ill.) Register, written by Mr. Carver,  
one of the emigrants to the settlement at the  
mouth of the Columbia river, contains some  
interesting particulars:

"The harvest is just at hand, and such crops  
of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and potatoes, are  
seldom, if ever, to be seen in the States; that  
of wheat in particular—the stalks being in  
many instances as high as my head, the grains  
generally much larger—I would not exagger-  
ate to say they are as large again as those  
grown east of the mountains. The soil is  
good and the climate is most superior, being  
mild the year round, and very healthy, more so  
than any country I have lived in the same length  
of time. Produce bears an excellent price—  
pork 10 cents, beef 6 cents, potatoes 50 cents,  
wheat \$1 per bushel. These articles are pur-  
chased at the above prices with great avidity  
by the merchants for shipment generally to  
the Sandwich Islands and Russian settlements  
on this continent, and are paid for mostly in  
stores and groceries, the latter of which is the  
product of these Islands, particularly sugar  
and coffee, of which abundant supplies are  
furnished. Wages for laborers are high—  
common hands are getting from one to two  
dollars per day, and mechanics from two to  
four dollars per day. It is with difficulty that  
they can be procured at these prices, so easily  
can they do better on their farms.

"The plains are a perpetual meadow, fur-  
nishing two complete new crops in a year,  
spring and fall, the latter remaining green  
through the winter. Beef is killed from the  
grass at any season of the year. If you have  
any enterprise left, or if your neighbors have  
any, here is the place for them. Mr. McLaugh-  
lin has just commenced a canal around the  
Williamette falls, which he expects to com-  
plete in two years, at a cost of thirty thousand  
dollars. Our legislature (the lower House of  
which I have the honor to be speaker) which  
has just finished its session, granted the doc-  
tor a charter for twenty years—he is entering  
into an agreement to complete the canal for  
boats of fifteen feet in width to pass in safety;  
the whole to be completed in two years as  
above stated. He has a number of hands now  
engaged in its construction, and no doubt are  
entertained of his ability to complete it. He  
is constructing a large flouring mill, with four  
run of burrs, which will be ready for business  
this fall. He has already two saw mills in  
operation at the falls. Everything is flourish-  
ing in this country."



# THE JOURNAL.

Friday, May 23, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,  
**HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,**  
OF BLADEN COUNTY.

Single copies of the JOURNAL to be had at the office, at 6 cents a piece.

Dr. Duncan's Speech for sale at this office Price, \$2 00 per 100 copies; or 5 cts. for 1 copy.

A Democrat came too late to hand for this week's Journal. We shall see our friend before our next issue.

## THAT SPEECH.

Well, it was our incomparable good luck to be present at Clinton, in Sampson county, this week, when Thomas D. Meares, Esq., the Whig candidate for Congress in this district, favoured the good citizens of the aforesaid county of Sampson with a thundering speech.

Many a speech have we heard before, on all sorts of topics, but never in our life did we hear just such a one as Mr. Meares perpetrated on the occasion alluded to. It would have puzzled a Philadelphia lawyer to have even guessed what he was driving at. One while he would tell his audience that Gen. McKay was no democrat—that he (Thos. D. Meares) was a much better democrat than ever our distinguished Representative was—anon he would pour a tirade of abuse upon the head of his opponent for being so ultra a democrat, that he would go with his party at all hazards. Then he would charge Gen. McKay with wanting to get to Congress any how or on any terms—that the Gen. had not intended to be a candidate, until he heard of his (Thos. D. Meares) nomination, and that he only came out then, just to have it to say that he would triumph over him, the speaker. We really did not know what Mr. Meares meant by this portion of his speech. Mr. Meares said that he would not have been a candidate, on any consideration, but for the reason that Gen. McKay told some gentleman in Washington, who told him, Mr. Meares, that he would not again run for Congress in this district—that he thought Gen. McKay acted unkindly towards him, in waiting until he accepted the Warsaw nomination, and then coming out against him. Well, this was really funny, and as a matter of course created many a broad grin on the face of his auditory. What, we would like to ask Mr. Meares, have the Whigs to do with Gen. McKay's saying he would not run and then changing his mind? What has he to do with the action of the democratic party? What difference does it make to him whether Gen. McKay said he would not run at one time, and then was induced to change his mind at the solicitations of the democratic party? But Mr. Meares in the course of his speech brought up some charges against Gen. McKay, based upon hearsay and gossip. Such as that Gen. McKay should have said that he would go with his party right or wrong—that he should have said on some occasion that some individual in Duplin ought not to be permitted to vote. These charges were supported by hearsay evidence only, and we feel certain that not a single one of them were believed by the audience. Indeed, many of those present, Whigs as well as Democrats left the Court House in disgust, when Mr. Meares was delivering himself of this portion of his speech. Mr. Meares charged Gen. McKay with being no patriot! What a pity it is that the ardent temperament of young striplings like Mr. Meares, will not permit them to reflect for a moment on the ridiculous figure they cut when making such a foolish charge as this against a man like Gen. McKay. Had Mr. Meares thought for a moment—just only looked around him and observed how those old gray headed farmers smiled in derision at this, to them, novel and unlooked for charge against a man whose head has become almost whitened in their service, surely he would never again be guilty of such another indiscretion. That it was an indiscretion, to say nothing worse of it, Mr. Meares will find out by the vote of Sampson in August next.

But Mr. Meares told the people that if they would elect him, he would go to Congress as the Representative of no party.—This, as "A Democrat" in last week's Journal observes, is all "electioneering stuff." He says he would act with the Whig party only when he might think they were right. But it happens that Mr. Meares thinks they are always right, for he defends all their measures.

Mr. Meares told the people of Sampson that he had been raised amongst them—that he had gone to school with most of them, &c.; and on this ground he solicited their votes. Now we will take upon ourselves the responsibility of saying for the people of Sampson that this will not have one iota of influence with them. Why should it? They believe that Federalism and Federal principles are inimical to the best interests of their country, and we know that there is not a man amongst them who would vote, even for a brother, if he believed that that brother would advocate principles at war with those which he knew to be those and those only, the observance, of which can perpetuate to posterity, our republican institutions in their pristine purity. But we have not time to notice all the incongruities of this most incongruous speech. The best idea we can give of its whole course and effect is by stating that, when Mr. Meares commenced speaking, the Court-House was crowded to suffocation, and that before he got half through, his remarks were addressed to an audience dwindled down

to one third of its original number—almost to a beggarly account of empty boxes. It was worse than *vox et praeterea nihil* for it did a positive harm to its party in Sampson County. For the truth of the latter remark we appeal to the people of Sampson County—we appeal to the polls in August next.

One word as to Gen. McKay. He was not there. We suppose he could not come, or, perhaps, he did not think worth while. Nor indeed, was it necessary, for Mr. Meares' speech carried with it a much stronger antidote than bane.

Democrats, of Sampson county, we look to you, and we will expect you to show by your majority next August, that Mr. Meares has entirely mistaken his course in abusing your long tried and trusty worthy representative. Remember, we expect great things from our friends in Sampson. We know them well.

## The "No Party" Candidate.

The last Chronicle says that he has been "authorized to contradict in express terms, that Mr. Meares has declared himself a 'no party man.'" [Stick a pin there.]

The Chronicle says: "What he has said on that point in his addresses to the people is this: that he would go with his party only when he should think them right; he would not be impelled by an obstinate zeal to justify his party in any act he might deem a wrongful one. This is a widely different thing from a declaration of being a 'no party man.'"

Well, now, we admit there is a difference. But if we mistake not, Mr. M. is mighty apt to be found acting with his party, whether they are right or not—and he, we are led to believe, was considered the "wheel horse" of Federalism, by the Convention which nominated him, or he would not now be the Federal nominee for Congress. But we would ask Mr. Meares if he did not electioneer for those "independent no party" whig candidates last summer? Has he forgotten what took place at "Cain-tuck," or some other precinct in this county, during that campaign? He may have been misquoted by "A Democrat" in the last "Journal," but we are strongly inclined to think he has misquoted himself, or the Chronicle has for him. Federal orators are very apt to say things they do not practice, merely to please the fancy of the people—that's all.

## Health of Wilmington.

We understand that reports are in circulation that it is very sickly in this town—that we have the Black Tongue, &c., here. Were it not for the benefit of our country friends, and persons at a distance who have business here, we should deem it as only a waste of paper to contradict all such reports. We assure the public, that there is no foundation whatever for these reports. The health of Wilmington is as good, if not better, than it has been at this season of the year, for a number of years past. To be sure we have some little sickness but not so much, by any means, we are credibly informed, as is usual at this season. But not the first case of any kind of sickness, of an epidemic nature, has made its appearance in this town, this season.

The Columbian Magazine for June, has found its way to our desk. It has lost none of its taste for neatness and interesting matter. The engravings are elegant. The work is a particular favorite of ours, and we should like to see it well patronized by those who are fond of light literature in this place. We are sure none would regret the subscription money.

## The New York Plebeian.

This sterling advocate of equal rights, of free trade principles—the devoted friend of the best interests of the people, we are pained to see, has terminated its existence. It has been merged into the Morning News, a very good Democratic paper, but as it has not had the liberality to exchange with the Journal, although we have been sending our paper to it some weeks, we of course have not had as good a chance of judging of its merits as we have of the liberal minded Plebeian.

The Washington Union says: "The last New York Herald, under the head of 'Highly important from Washington,' professes to give on the authority of a private and well informed correspondent, who has the best means of information, some intelligence on the movements of the administration of Mr. Polk, of great and increasing importance in the present critical position of our relations with England, and on the Oregon and other questions." We are informed (says that paper) that Mr. Polk has under advisement a project to appoint, on a special mission to England, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, with extraordinary powers and large discretion, to treat with that government, both on the Oregon Territory and a commercial treaty on the basis of reciprocity and equal duties. We are assured also, that Mr. Calhoun will certainly accept such a mission, although he refused the ordinary mission a few months ago.

As far as we are advised, we do not believe there is any foundation for this statement. The only fact of any importance which appears in the whole of its article, is, that the mission to London has been refused by both Messrs. Elmore and Pickens. We would advise our distant readers to receive these rumors from this city with some caution. But we must enter this protestando in this regard at once; we contradict the above because it professes to come with a certain air of authority. We may contradict other misstatements as they seem to justify contra-

## The Eighth District.

We have read the last Tarboro Press with the utmost sorrow—sorrow for the cause we cherish—sorrow for the unfortunate split in the Democratic party. The contest waxed warmer and warmer, and we fear the longer it goes on, the hotter it will become. Were it different, a different feeling would naturally pervade our bosom. But, unfortunately, two Democrats—heretofore bosom friends—of identical the same politics, in almost or quite every particular—are before the people of the 8th District. They are both canvassing the District—making speeches to the people. They both have their friends—and if things go on as they have commenced, the result of the contest must undoubtedly be determined by the comparative popularity of the two Democratic candidates. But, what is worse for us, we think we see the election of a Federalist, as certain, to Congress. We have already heard it whispered about, what course the Whigs intend to pursue, and we have no doubt of the truth of it. 'Tis their only hope of success, to keep up, if possible, an excitement, with fine promises of voting for a Democrat, until a few weeks before the election, when they evidently intend to bring forth their man, and run him in.—We will not speak of the causes of this unfortunate division in our ranks. They are mortifying enough to our mind to think of, much less to write of. Had we the influence to persuade both candidates to withdraw from the field, we would undoubtedly use that influence for the grand, and only object of saving our party. We do not wish to speak of the claims of either of the gentlemen before the people. They are both eminent men, and either of them would do honor to the District, and to the State, and would be shining stars in the national Congress. We fear the matter has already gone too far for the good of the cause. We shall, however, keep in good heart, with the hope that a reconciliation will yet take place. But let what may come, the party should be saved from ruin. We hope it will be, and we hope that, hereafter, things will be managed more systematically in the 8th District, than they have been of late years.

## One Point Settled.

Ever since the baptism of the Federal party of this country, to the name of "Whig," by the renowned "percussion lock and mahogany stock"—James Watson Webb, of the New York Courier & Enquirer, in 1834, they have denied their name. The last Chronicle says, (not precisely in these words, but the same thing in English,) that Gen. McKay, was once a Federalist. Well, if he was once a Federalist, and since changed, he certainly must now be a Republican. So the Chronicle admits that the Federalists are Federalists still, and the Democrats are what they always have been—Republicans. We thank the Chronicle for the admission, and hope he will not complain, hereafter, for being called by his proper name.

But we have a word to say about this charge of Federalism on Gen. McKay. It is not the first time, we think, the Chronicle has seen fit to bring forth this charge. The editor of that print, doubtless remembers the speech which Gen. McKay delivered in the Court House, in this town, last October. He ought to recollect it, for we think he was present. Gen. McKay there brought up the charge that had been made against him, that he was once a Federalist. He pointed to his whole public life—to his votes and whole course in Congress—asked them—the Federalists—to investigate the journals—examine his speeches, and he defied them to find any ground whatever, upon which such a charge could be sustained. And did not the editor of the Chronicle, upon this declaration of Gen. McKay, leave the Court House, for reasons we will not say—that he felt as though he had committed a gross outrage upon one of our best citizens—endeavored to deceive the people, and the rebuke he received on that occasion, was evidently too much for him to bear. We will not say that this was the cause of his leaving the meeting. We would think the Chronicle to point to a single vote Gen. McKay ever gave, that could be called a Federal vote. Until he does this, his windy assertions will pass for what they are worth, nothing. They will have about as much effect upon the independent voters of the 6th District, as the bite of a gnat would upon an elephant.

## The Baptist Convention.

In another column of this paper will be found, the report of the Committee appointed by the recent Convention of the Baptist Church, which terminated its labors in Augusta, Ga., a few days ago, an account of which we gave last week. We also publish the Constitution adopted by that body. We believe these papers will be as acceptable to many of our numerous readers as any other matter we could lay before them at this time. Our readers will see in the report, the cause of the holding of this Southern Convention of Baptists. Northern fanaticism has driven the Southern section of the Baptist, like that of the Methodist Church, to form an organization distinct from that of the North.

Appointments.—Among the appointments we see that James K. Hutton, of Washington, N. C., has been appointed by the President, Collector of the above port, in place of Thomas H. Blount, Esq., resigned. A good appointment. Mr. Hutton is a fine fellow, and a more honest and industrious young man, does not belong in them "diggins," we are sure.

dition. But if we do not contradict all the rumors that we see in the papers, it is not to be taken for granted that we acknowledge their correctness."

## Later from Texas.

We have further news from the "Lone Star," and it is of a very interesting nature to the annexationists. Things are working admirably well in that country. Every body there seems to be of one mind and one heart. The Washington Union exults over this news, and "congratulates our country on the auspicious result of all the labors of its friends in both republics." It "considers the whole question as settled as 'with the bond of fate.'"

The Union publishes an extract from a private letter received at Washington, "from a high quarter at Galveston, May 6th, which uses the following language: 'There is now no division upon this question. In my future communications I may confine myself more to a statement of facts in relation to the physical and other resources and advantages of this country, under a belief that, when I tell you that Texas will accept the terms, and that promptly, and that she will have, on the first Monday in December next, knocking at the doors of Congress, two senators and two representatives, with a good constellation in their hands, I have told you all on this subject which you desire to hear.'"

From the N. O. Jeff. Republican, May 10.

Glorious news from Texas—the question settled—arrival of the Hon. A. J. Donelson—Gen. Sam. Houston—Gen. Yell.

By the New York, which arrived this evening, having left Galveston on the 3d, we learn that the progress of the annexation question is steady and uninterrupted. All doubt as to the decision of the Texan Congress upon the propositions submitted by the American Minister, Mr. Donelson, is at an end. The only hope of those opposed to annexation, was through the action of President Jones, who, it was at one time conjectured, would refuse to negotiate on the basis proposed by the resolutions of our House of Representatives, under the expectations that, in that event, the President of the United States would resort to the Senate amendment offered by Mr. Walker. But the public will of Texas in favor of annexation on the terms proposed by our minister, has been so strongly manifested, that the Executive does not hesitate to carry it out, and it may soon be said that there is no opposition to the measure in Texas!

Great credit is due to our accomplished minister, for the successful consummation of this great event. His able correspondence with the Texan authorities—his personal exertions—and his great moral influence were sensibly felt, and his name must always be associated with this great movement.

Many contradictory movements have been put afloat, relative to the views of General Sam. Houston, the most powerful man in the republic, who, it was known, had been strongly urged to support Mr. Walker's amendment, for the purpose of obtaining terms held to be more satisfactory to Texas, than those offered by our minister. But the old friend of Andrew Jackson was not to be caught in the snare thus artfully spread by men in the British interest. He fully concedes the necessity of accepting the proposals just as they are, and relies on the United States, hereafter, to correct whatever injustice may have been done to Texas by the act of Congress. This is a decision worthy of the hero of San Jacinto, and highly complimentary to the magnanimity of our nation.

We may then congratulate our country upon the incorporation of Texas into our Union as soon as the forms usual in the admission of new States can be complied with. Texas herself has nobly resolved that nothing on her part shall be done to re-open the question in the United States. She will take the proposals offered by our minister, as they are, without dotting an i, or crossing a t. She will disregard the suggestions of false friends at home and abroad, and silence, by a more unanimous vote than has ever yet been given on a debated political question, all doubts of her attachment to the American Union. Thanks to the people of Texas—thanks to the people of the United States—for this glorious result! A result worthy of both countries, and affording another brilliant proof of the wisdom of that sovereignty which in our system has been carefully withheld from both our federal and State governments.

We have seen the people of the U. States take the annexation question out of party shackles, and demand its consummation in a voice which neither the Congress nor the President of the United States could disregard. We see, too, the people of Texas, by a movement equally decisive, telling their President and Congress, to give the finishing stroke to the great work, and no longer to inquire in what light it may be received by Mexico, or England, or France. What can be more sublime than such a spectacle! When has there ever before, the union of two sovereignties, accomplished by a process so honorable to human nature! And yet there are those amongst us who would have changed the character of this spectacle, and denied to our glorious Union this evidence of its capacity to extend its blessings. But thanks again to the sovereign people of both the United States and Texas; neither the fanaticism of the abolitionists, nor the contracted views of the old federal party, nor the wily diplomacy of Great Britain and France, have availed anything in defeating a result so essential to the fame, honor, and security of our country.

We are gratified to find from the Galveston papers that ex-President Houston is about to visit his native land, and spend the ensuing summer with his relatives in the United States. It is said that he will proceed, soon after his arrival in this city, up the river to Nashville, to visit his old friend, the tenant of the Hermitage. Gen. Houston will find a cordial reception in the United States. His conduct at San Jacinto, and his successful administration of the government of Texas, but above all, his noble determination to restore Texas to the bosom of the republican family, entitle him to rank among the benefactors of the age.

Mr. Donelson and Gov. Yell of Arkansas, one of the most distinguished democrats of the West, arrived in the New York, and are now at Hewlett's.

A Slaver, called the Spitfire, has been captured and carried into the port of Boston, by Lieut. Washington Reid, of the U. S. Brig Truxton.

Some of the Spitfire's crew, says the Boston Post, were very troublesome on the passage, and two of them, a Spaniard and a negro, who quarrelled, were brought home to a clean mat to stay and condole with the losers.

to the utmost vigilance, and has not been addressed since he took command of the vessel. The prisoners were committed to the United States authorities, and the proper measures taken for their arraignment.

GEN. JACKSON.—The Washington Union publishes an extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson, dated the 9th May, which says:—

"I must close. I am greatly afflicted. I am swollen from the toes to the crown of the head, and in bandage to my hips. What may be the result God only knows. I am prepared calmly to submit to his will."

## Hurrah for the South.

The great Match Race, which came off on the Long Island course, on the 13th instant, was won by the Southern nag, Peytona. The papers all agree, that it was a splendid race—nothing equal to it since the days of Eclipse. The New York Tribune says:—

"This great contest for superiority in horse-flesh between the North and the South drew together a larger collection of people than we have ever before seen at the Union Course. From an early hour in the morning until toward noon the streets in the neighborhood of the Ferris were jammed with all kinds of vehicles waiting their turn to cross. Everything upon wheels, from the showy turn-out of the millionaire or the dandy to the wagon of the vender of clams, was put in requisition to convey the lovers of sport to the course."

"The gathering in the course was much larger than we have ever seen there, and according to the best estimates reached 70,000 persons. The stands were all crowded to the utmost extent; the track was so much encumbered that a strong police force could scarcely keep it free for the running horses, and the field was full of carriages and omnibuses filled with passengers. In the members' stand were about sixty ladies, belonging to the first families of the city."

The course was not in good order, being very dry and in some parts fetlock-deep with sand and dust. This was most unfavorable to Fashion than to Peytona, the latter being the strongest horse.

The excitement was great when the horses appeared at the top of the drum, and betting became still more favorable to the Southern horse when she was stripped. The North had been backing Fashion heavily, but there was now a disposition to hedge, and odds could be had on Peytona. Both horses appeared to be perfectly right, although Peytona had rather the most lively and gamey look.

The horses got off well together the first start, Peytona having the inside, which she kept, as well as the lead, and won the first heat by three lengths, amid the shouts of the excited crowd. The betting was now 100 to 50, and even occasionally larger odds on the Southern horse, and few takers.

When the horses came up for the second heat, they did not appear to have cooled off well, Fashion being apparently most distressed. After one false start they went off at slashing pace, Fashion getting the inside.

During the first three miles the horses ran together with scarcely a perceptible difference between them, and the interest in the race became intense. When they passed the judges' stand on the fourth mile Peytona was scarcely the breadth an ear behind. Both jockeys were plying spurs and crowding the horses to their utmost speed. On the last quarter Peytona made a brush and it was evident the immense stride was doing the business.

Peytona has now won for her owners \$62,600 in purses in six years, never having been beaten. She has probably won much more for them in side bets. Having conquered the victor of twenty-three fields, she may be considered the permanent horse on the turf in this country.

This has been one of the most exciting races the north has ever known, and as Fashion was freely backed until within a few days, by our sporting circles, we suppose Park Row and Vesey street are nearly cleaned out.

Coming down the straight turn to the judges' stand she gained slightly at every jump, and came in (Fashion under whip and spur) winning the heat and race by half a length. The shout that rent the welkin was the signal for the transfer of at least one hundred thousand dollars from the pockets of the North to the pockets of the South.

The time, it will be seen, was not very good, the first heat being 73 seconds longer than Fashion's first heat with Boston. The first heat was run in 7:39, and the second in 7:45.

The following is a summary of the whole affair:

Miles.	First Heat.	Second Heat.
First	1:54	1:58
Second	1:53	1:54
Third	1:57	1:55
Fourth	1:55	1:58
Total.	7:39	7:45

The New York Mirror thus speaks of the great race between Peytona and Fashion:

There was tedious delay in the starting—more tedious to us, possibly, from the position we had taken outside the track, where the negroes and unlicked rabble had the best view of the race. The often-tapped drum gave a true warning at last, and around they came. We saw them distinctly, and with no interruption to our view, for a hundred rods; and we wondered how any one could have seen the two horses move at all, even in their daily exercise, without conviction of the superiority of Peytona. Easy power contending against wonderful exertion, seemed to be the story told in their action. Fashion ran more compactly, and was evidently much the easier to ride—Laid sitting as closely to her as the head up on her shoulders; but the great thigh of Peytona, working as completely off from the body as the wings of a windmill, lashed forward with a power that, awful as it was, seemed by no means doing its utmost.

The four times that these horses passed us while we stood in this advantageous position, gave us tolerable opportunity for seeing the make of Peytona, and we were surprised to see how unbloated like was her head, how small her eyes, and how narrow her chest. Her hind heavers do the work. Her body is faultless and her neck exceedingly well set on. Her fore-arm is unusually long to the knee and short in the wrist; her stifles large, her withers high. Her nostrils seemed of monstrous expansion. She and Fashion looked nearly a match in color and coat—Peytona the yellower sorrel, if any thing.

We were not the least surprised at the result of the race, though we wished that Fashion had won the second heat, that we might see the third. It was evident by the limited cheering that the greater number of persons present had lost their money, but up went the carrier pigeons in two minutes after the closing of the race, circling in their air for a moment, and then cleaving their way Southward with the news—more anxious like ourselves, to get home to a clean mat to stay and condole with the losers.

The following are the rates of postage upon letters, newspapers, and pamphlets, as regulated by the new bill, by the last Congress, which goes into operation on the first day of July next:

On Letters.—Single, or any number of pieces, not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles or less, 5 cents. If over 300 miles, 10 " Drop letters, (not mailed,) 2 " For each additional half ounce or part thereof, add single postage thereto.

On Newspapers, of 1900 square inches or less, sent by editors or publishers, from their offices of publication, any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 1 cent. Over 30 miles, and not exceeding 100, 1 1/2 " Over 100 miles, and out of the State, 1 cent. All sizes over 1900 square inches, postage same as pamphlets. Pamphlets, Magazines, and Periodicals, any distance, for one ounce or less, each copy, 2 " Each additional ounce or fractional part thereof, 1 1/4 " On Circulars.—Quarto post, single cap, or paper not larger than single cap, folded, directed, and unsealed, for every sheet, any distance, 2 "

General Post Office.—We presented, on Saturday, an exact statement of the letters in New York and New England, exceeding \$195,000 less than the former prices. Should a similar reduction take place at the letters in the other three sections of the Union, the general reduction would be near \$800,000; but some allowance is to be made for the apparent reductions.

The balances for weighing the letters under the new post office law, are, we understand, now before a committee of five gentlemen— one selected from the Patent Office, one from the coast survey, and the postmasters at Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. It may yet be a day or two before a selection is made. The models are very numerous.

Washington Union.

Patent Balances for the use of Postmasters, under the new Post Office Law.—Quite a crowd have to-day thronged the room of the Post Office Department, in which the weighing machines, advertised for by the Postmaster General, have been left for examination. Some fifty or sixty of our ingenious countrymen have exercised their inventive talents in praiseworthy competition for the prize—the contract for fifteen thousand letter-balances. It appeared as if every possible mechanical combination applicable to the purpose had been brought in to play. We will endeavor, in a few days, to lay before the readers of the "Union," a short description of each balance.

Washington Union.

The Methodist Convention.—This body was still in session at Louisville, Ky., on the 11th inst. No mention is made as to the time of its probable adjournment.—The question of slavery, in a moral and religious aspect, was being debated with a ability, by Mr. Dunwoody, of S. C., and others.

War Rumors.—The Wheeling, Va., Times, of Saturday, says: Gen. Henderson, of the Marine Corps, passed through this city, yesterday, en route to Pensacola. The indications of war with Mexico are somewhat strong, as is reported by all who come from Washington. Col. Benton arrived here last evening, from Washington, and passed down the river immediately. He states that there is little doubt of a war with Mexico.

## TEXAS AS SHE IS.

A writer in the Providence Journal comments the administration of justice in Texas, and the certain and prompt punishment of crime, as much to the credit of the State; he believes Texas loses more criminals who escape to the States, she acquires of criminals from the States. The laws for the collection of debts are efficient, and fully enforced. The validity of titles to land is tried and settled by a commission appointed by Congress 2 years ago. Investigations before the commissioners have shown that there were immense numbers of illegal claims laid on vast tracts of land, which have now reverted to the public. In the opinion of many well informed men, the government still possesses good lands, ungranted and unlocated, which if sold at ten cents per acre, would more than pay the principal and interest of the public debt. The persons think, therefore, that the resolutions for annexation passed by the United States Congress, which permit Texas to retain her public domain, and leave her to settle her own debt, secure more favorable conditions to her than the provisions of the rejected treaty, which transferred the whole domain and appropriated \$10,000,000 of the proceeds to the payment of the public debt. The writer adds that it is unjust also to call Texas a repudiating State. Her citizens are at the present moment, though oppressed with poverty, paying taxes double in amount per capita to those paid by the citizens of the States of the Union, including the amount paid to the general government in import and direct taxes paid to the State. A large amount of these taxes she is annually appropriating to pay her unfunded debt, and she offers a portion of her domain for her funded debt at two dollars per acre. A person may go into the market and purchase her bonds for 10 or 12 cents the dollar, and with them purchase good lands of the government, which will not cost him by this operation more than 20 or 25 cents per acre. She offers all she has at present to give in payment at a very fair price. She has by no act of hers evinced a design or a disposition to evade or repudiate her obligations. She honorably stipulated for their payment as a condition of her admission into the Union, and before she would consent to alienate the only fund she possessed to meet them, and which was pledged for their payment, when scarce a farthing of the amount then due was paid was coming to her own people. When we recall to mind the manner in which a large portion of the revolutionary claims were discharged, and repudiated by our general and state governments, we should be more charitable to our young sister republic. In politics, as in all moral relations, it is best to give the devil his due."

We have been pleased and somewhat surprised to see these articles, doing justice to Texas in a high whig print like the Journal. But they show that many candid whigs are disposed to sustain the enlightened and patriotic policy of annexation, notwithstanding it originated with the democrats, and willing to co-operate in an acquisition so splendid, as necessary to our defence, so sure to enrich our commerce, so certain to benefit our race.

Boston Statesman.

A Queer Idea.—To get rid of the thousands of young working-women who are out of employment in New York, it is gravely proposed to form a society and raise \$25,000 by subscription to provide free tickets for their passage to Chicago, Milwaukee, etc., for such young women as may choose to migrate west in search of employment, husbands and happiness.

Preamble Committee of action:

The Committee to report not to report responsibility present even nation—the terprise of convention, in y convention be apparent in their answers most clearly power, and tion admitt Convention perfect equa and north very qual bed by the convention: "such persons some regula who furnish plety, good Redeemer's sionaries." Besides t Board, that as a Mission insist on reti could not ap a departure by the Trie having been And, lastl passed the t the General Providence, sion. Amid suc esteem it ab of the consti tion, and take their st principles of God.

Your com lowing reso are now p Resolved, in order to a good, and for tural princip ary Conven of the Unit is proper th to organize the Gospel.

Art. 1. T ern Baptis 2. It shall to promote and other the Redeem this purpos Denominati desire a gen nevolence, penitence a 3. A Tri members w ted by religi the system membership annual con three years contribution time within the contribu al contribu said, shall representatives dred dollars be allowed application individual one de one hundr that in case posed of relations from d ratio shall b dollars annu as aforesaid shall never 4. The of a President, rer, and twi at each triu ces until a the Conven fices, memb 5. The cenial meet as in its ju rying out to time in off Board shall ident, Sec fifteen othe ding one o quorum fo each Boar recess of t ment of al with whos which mar dance with doct by instruc time. Ea each comp surer, as if occurring laws; hav may appoi and place cord of it of them t meeting.

6. The fully acco keep a reg bursement Convention and to his shall also office, giv dent of his committed opened, a member o No monie of the Bo from whos which ord officer.

7. The several B Jetter, as the int require, with thei them on a 8. The Boards a ceedings be comm be comm 9. All and Agos



# BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Preamble and resolutions reported by the Committee of 16, and adopted by the Convention:

## REPORT.

The Committee to whom it has been referred, to report a preamble and resolutions, cannot but express their profound sense of the responsibility resting upon your body at the present eventful crisis, as the integrity of the nation—the interests of truth—the sacred enterprise of converting the heathen are all involved in your deliberations. That such a convention was imperiously demanded, must be apparent to all. The Boston Board have in their answer to the Alabama resolutions, most clearly and unnecessarily exceeded their power, and violated their trust. It is a question admitting of no debate, that the Triennial Convention was formed on the principle of perfect equality of members from the south and north. And what is all-important, the very qualifications of Missionaries are prescribed by the original constitution of that Convention: The fifth article providing that, "such persons as are in full communion, with some regular church of our denomination, and who furnish satisfactory evidence of genuine piety, good talents, and fervent zeal for the Redeemer's cause, are to be employed as Missionaries."

Besides this, too, the declaration of the Board, that if "any one should offer himself as a Missionary, having slaves, and should insist on retaining them, as his property, we could not appoint him," is an innovation and a departure from the course hitherto pursued by the Triennial Convention, such persons having been appointed.

And, lastly, this infraction of the resolution passed the last Spring at Philadelphia, and the General Board, at their late meeting at Providence, have failed to reverse this decision.

Amid such circumstances, your Committee deem it absolutely necessary that the friends of the constitution of the Triennial Convention, and the lovers of the Bible, shall at once take their stand, and assert the great catholic principles of that constitution and of the Word of God.

Your committee, therefore, submit the following resolution as embodying all that they are now prepared to suggest to your body.

**Resolved,** That for peace and harmony, and in order to accomplish the greatest amount of good, and for the maintenance of those Scriptural principles on which the general Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination of the United States was originally formed, it is proper that this Convention should proceed to organize a Society for the propagation of the Gospel.

**Constitution of the Southern Baptist Convention.**  
ART. 1. This body shall be styled the Southern Baptist Convention.

2. It shall be the design of this Convention to promote Foreign and Domestic Missions, and other important objects connected with the Redeemer's Kingdom, and to combine for this purpose, such portions of the Baptist Denomination in the United States as may desire a general organization for Christian benevolence, that shall fully respect the independence and equal rights of the Churches.

3. A Triennial Convention shall consist of members who contribute funds or are delegated by religious bodies contributing funds; and the system of representation and terms of membership, shall be as follows, viz:—An annual contribution of one hundred dollars for three years next preceding the meeting, or the contribution of three hundred dollars at any time within the said three years, shall entitle the contributor to one representative; an annual contribution of two hundred dollars as aforesaid, shall entitle the contributor to two representatives; and so, for each additional hundred dollars, an additional representative shall be allowed. Provided, however, that when application shall be made for the first time by individuals to be admitted into the Convention, one delegate shall be allowed for each one hundred dollars. And provided, also, that in case of great collateral societies, composed of representatives receiving contributions from different parts of the country, the ratio shall be one delegate for every thousand dollars annually contributed for three years, as aforesaid; but the number of representatives shall never exceed five.

4. The officers of this Convention shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and two Secretaries, who shall be elected at each triennial meeting, and hold their offices until a new election; and the officers of the Convention shall be, by virtue of their offices, members of the several boards.

5. The Convention shall elect, at each triennial meeting, as many Boards of Managers, as in its judgment, will be necessary for carrying out the benevolent objects it may determine to promote, all which Boards shall continue in office, until a new election. Each Board shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretaries, Treasurer, Auditor and fifteen other members, seven of whom, including one or more of the officers, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. To each Board shall be committed, during the recess of the Convention, the entire management of all the affairs relating to the object, with which management shall be charged; all which management shall be in strict accordance with the constitutional provisions adopted by the Convention, and such other instructions, as may be given from time to time. Each Board shall have power to make such compensation to its Secretaries and Treasurer, as it may think right; fill the vacancies occurring in its own body, enact its own by-laws; have an annual meeting at any place it may appoint; and other meetings at such times and places as it may think best; keep a record of its proceedings, and present a report of them to the Convention at each triennial meeting.

6. The Treasurer of each Board shall faithfully account for all monies received by him; keep a regular entry of all receipts and disbursements, and make report of them to the Convention, whenever it shall be in session, and to his Board as often as required. He shall also, on entering upon the duties of his office, give competent security to the President of his Board, for all the stock and funds, committed to his care. His books shall be opened, at all times, to the inspection of any member of the Convention, and of his Board. No monies shall be paid out of the Treasuries of the Boards, but by an order from that Board, from whose treasury the money is to be drawn, which order shall be signed by its presiding officer.

7. The Corresponding Secretaries of the several Boards, shall maintain intercourse by letter, with such individuals or public bodies, as the interest of their respective bodies may require. Copies of all such communications, with their answers, if any, shall be kept by them on file.

8. The Recording Secretaries of the several Boards shall keep a fair record of their proceedings, and such other documents as may be committed to them for the purpose.

9. All the Officers, Boards, Missionaries and Agents appointed by the Convention, or

by any of its Boards, shall be members of some regular Church, in union with the Churches composing this Convention.

10. Missionaries appointed by any of the Boards of this Convention, must, previous to their appointment, furnish evidence of genuine piety, fervent zeal in their Master's cause, and talents which fit them for the service, for which they offer themselves.

11. The Bodies and Individuals, composing this Convention, shall have the right to specify the object, or objects, to which their contributions shall be applied. But where no such specification is made, the Convention will make the appropriation at its own discretion.

12. The Convention shall hold its meetings triennially, but extra meetings may be called by the President, with the approbation of any of the Boards of Managers. A majority of the attending Delegates shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

13. Any alterations, which experience shall dictate, may be made in these Articles, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any triennial meeting of the Convention.

Officers elected for the provisional government of the Church, until the Triennial Board should meet in May next, at Richmond, Va.

WM. B. JOHNSON, President.

WILSON LUMPKIN, Vice President.

J. B. TAYLOR, 2d. do.

A. DOCKERY, 3d. do.

R. B. C. HOWELL, 4th. do.

J. HARTWELL, } Secretaries.

J. C. CRANE, }

M. T. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.

Board of Foreign Missions, to be located at Richmond.

President—JEREMIAH B. JETER, of Va.

Vice-Presidents—E. Ball of Va., W. Crane of Md., R. Fuller of S. C., B. M. Sanders of Ga., J. T. Hinton of La., T. Merritt of N. C., H. Malcom of Ky., C. K. Winston of Tenn., Thomas G. Blewitt of Miss., W. H. Bayless of Ark., B. Manly of Ala., J. D. McDonald of Fla., E. Kingsford of S. C., Rowland Hughes of Mo.

E. D. Mallory, Corresponding Secretary; M. T. Sumner, Recording do.; Archibald Thomas, Treasurer; Charles T. Wortham, Auditor.

Managers—A. B. Smith, R. Ryland, A. Snead, H. Keeling, James Thomas, Jr., Dr. W. H. Gwynne, Jesse Snead, E. L. Mazon, A. G. Wortham, W. A. Banyham, A. Fleet, W. H. Jordan, J. Tallman, sr., Thos. Home, Thomas W. Snyder.

Board of Domestic Missions, to be located at Macon, Ala.

President—BASIL MAXLEY, D. D. of Ala.

Vice Presidents—J. Hartwell of Ala., J. L. Dagg of Ga., G. F. Adams of Md., W. C. Crane of Miss., O. Brown of D. C., J. B. Smith of La., T. Stringfellow of Va., C. J. Hinton of Fla., S. Wait of N. C., W. C. Lincoln of Mo., J. B. O'Neal of S. C., W. C. Bush of Ky., J. Whitsett of Tenn.

J. L. Reynolds, Corresponding Secretary; M. P. Jewett, Recording do.; Thos. Chilton, Treasurer; W. N. Wyatt, Auditor.

Managers—E. D. King, E. Baptist, R. Hawthorn, S. S. Sherman, D. P. Bester, L. Y. Tarrant, J. F. Devotte, H. Tulbirt, L. Gorce, W. H. Hornbuckle, D. R. W. Mciver, T. F. Curtis, A. Travis, J. B. Miller, L. C. Tutt.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

**Unanimously Resolved,** That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Augusta, for the kind hospitalities, so generously extended to us during our meeting, and we earnestly supplicate that God's mercy may descend in rich effusions, and more than repay in spiritual blessings, the efforts of our friends to render our stay among them so agreeable.

**Resolved,** That a collection be taken in the Baptist Church to-morrow morning for Foreign missions, and in the evening for Domestic missions.

**Resolved,** That in accordance with the provisions of the 2d article of the Constitution, this Convention will cordially embrace and affiliate auxiliary societies upon its principles, and recommend to the brethren the formation of such societies.

**Resolved,** That the several State Conventions, and other bodies who may be in possession of funds, for Foreign or Domestic Missions, be requested to forward such funds to the Treasurer of the respective Boards, as promptly as convenient.

**Resolved,** That the aborigines of America have strong claims on American Christians for the Gospel, and as the Mission association has been organized with special reference to their special benefit, we recommend the Churches to sustain that body, with zeal and liberality.

**Resolved,** That the board of Domestic Missions be instructed to take all prudent measures for the religious instruction of our colored population.

**Resolved,** That the Foreign Mission board of this Convention be instructed to communicate with the acting board of the Baptist Triennial Convention in reference to any claim we may have upon the Convention, or any claim which that body may have, or think they have, upon us, and that the said Board report fully to this Convention at its next meeting.

**Resolved,** That our Foreign Mission board be authorized to enter into any equitable and prudent arrangement, with the acting board of the Baptist general Convention, to take a portion of its missions under the patronage of this Convention.

**Resolved,** That applications be made to the proper authorities of the State of Georgia for a charter of incorporation, and that Judge J. Hillier, Hon. W. Lumpkin, Judge T. Stocks, M. A. Cooper, Esq., and Rev. C. D. Mallory, be a Committee to present a petition for this object.

**Resolved,** That this Convention recommend the Domestic Mission board to direct their effective attention, to aid the present effort to establish the Baptist cause in New-Orleans.

**Resolved,** That with profoundest gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, this Convention do recognize the harmonious action to which he has arrived, and that we do regard the exhibition of the Christian Spirit which has governed its deliberation, as a proof of the divine presence in the origin and prosecution of this organization.

And the Convention adjourned sine die.

We copy what follows from the Southern Recorder:

**Episcopal Convention.**  
The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which has been in session here since Thursday last, adjourned yesterday morning. No business of special importance came before it. The reports from the different parishes were favorable.

A special ordination was held on Sunday morning in St. Stephens' Church, when the following gentlemen were admitted to Deacon's orders: Messrs. Owen P. Thackara, Nicholas A. Okeson, Wm. J. Ellis, and Wm. P. Mower. The sermon on the occasion was delivered by the Rev. E. Ford, D. D., of Augusta, after morning prayer by the Rev. E. Neufville. The candidates were presented by the Rev. Mr. Briggs.

The Rev. Messrs. Neufville, Ford, Briggs, and Stevens, were appointed Delegates to the General Convention.

The next Convention will be held in Emanuel Church, Athens, on the Thursday after the first Monday in May next.

**Daniel O'Connell.**—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Washington Union, the President's official organ, says:—"The rash and malignant attacks of Mr. O'Connell upon the American people and the American government, have awakened in the hearts of our citizens the deepest and most unequivocal indignation. By the repealer his conduct is particularly condemned. They feel that the position in which he has placed them is humiliating in the extreme; and while they deny that he speaks the sentiments of the Irish nation—a fact which is abundantly confirmed by the tone of the Irish papers—they do not hesitate to characterize his conduct by the terms which it deserves. I presume the example of the repealer of Baltimore, who dissolved their association, and transferred their funds to the Hibernian Society, as soon as Mr. O'Connell's speech came to hand, will be followed by the repealers generally of the Union."

**Political Information.**—The New York Morning News presents a table of the next Congress, from which it appears that, so far, 99 democrats have been elected, and 69 whigs. "Sixty-three members are yet to be elected; three of them in consequence of the failure of three districts in the New England States to make a choice; in one by reason of democratic divisions, and in the other two by reason of the scattering votes of the abolitionists. These are all democratic districts."

"The other fifty-seven members comprise the entire delegations from the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana. To the last Congress they sent 34 democrats and 23 whigs. We may lose one in Indiana, and two in Kentucky; and probably gain three in Maryland. Our majority in the next House will be from 50 to 55."

It appears from a statistical return drawn up by the Spanish Minister of Finance, that the number of nuns in Spain is 11,772.

A young buck, who belongs to the independent drink-or-let-it-alone-just-as-I-please-without-a-signing-the-pledge fraternity, popped the question to a pretty girl a short time since, who brought a still deeper blush to his always blushing countenance, by replying that as she had signed the pledge to neither drink or traffic in ardent spirits, she did not feel at liberty to traffic herself off for a hoghead of brandy.—N. O. Crescent.

## THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET—May 17.

**Cotton.**—The following quotations will give a correct index of the market at the close of the week, viz:—

inferior and Ordinary, 5 1/2 a 5 3/4  
Middling a middling fair, 5 3/4 a 6 1/4  
Fair a fully fair, 6 1/4 a 6 3/4  
Choice, 7 a 7 1/2

The receipts since our last reach 4466 bales, and the aggregate sales foot up 9814 bales.

**Rice.**—There has been more inquiry for this article since our last, than for some weeks past, and notwithstanding several parcels have been forced off during the week at a slight reduction, the bulk of the operations have been at full prices. The receipts are 1039 tierces, and the sales 1700 tierces as follows: 100 at \$34; 127 at 33; 232 at 3 1/2; 518 at 3 3/4; 275 at 3 7/8; and 457 tierces at \$3 3/4 per hundred.

**Rough Rice.**—The receipts of the week are some 6000 bushels, and the sales in the same time as follows: 2250 at 92, and 2000 bushels at 94c. per bushel.

**Grain.**—The receipts of the week of Corn are 8000 bushels from North Carolina, which have been sold at prices not made public, and also 900 bushels North Carolina Zeas taken on the same terms. About 2000 bushels Maryland Corn, brought 47c.; and 3000 do. were received by a dealer. Upwards of 800 bushels New York Hay sold at 55 and 62 1/2c.; 180 bushels Eastern at 80c. per 100 lbs. Two parcels of Maryland Oats brought 30 and 31c. per bushel.

**Flour.**—There has been some inquiry for Flour since our last, for the city trade. Some 700 bbls. fine and superfine Baltimore, have been taken from the wharf at \$5 and 5 1/2c. per barrel; and upwards of 500 bbls. Western at \$5 and 5 1/2c. per barrel, and Baltimore and Virginia, from store, have commanded prices within the range of our quotations.

**Sugars.**—Received since our last 35 hhd. and 16 bbls. from the West Indies, and 157 hhd. from New Orleans, which have been stored. A store lot of 60 hhd. Louisiana was sold at 62c. per lb.

**Molasses.**—The receipts of Molasses during the week are 99 hhd. and 5 tierces from the West Indies, which have not found a purchaser. A store lot of 64 hhd. and 30 tierces, and 14 bbls. Trinidad, were disposed of at prices ranging from 30 to 34c. per gallon.

**Bacon.**—The receipts of the week have been 608 hds. Shoulders and Sides, a small portion of which, has been sold as follows, viz:—Shoulders at 6 and 6 1/2 cents, and Sides at 7 1/2 cents.

**Lard.**—There has been some enquiry for Lard since our last, and upwards of 1600 kegs Western have been taken by dealers, at prices ranging from 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c., and several small lots in bbls. at 9 and 9 1/2c. per lb.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

NEW YORK MARKET—May 17.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft a \$3 00  
" " North country " 0 00 a 2 75  
Washington and Newbern, 3 00 a 3 25  
Rosin, 60 a 75  
Spirits Turpentine, gall. 42 a 44  
Tar, 1 87 1/2 a 2 00  
Rice, 3 12 1/2 a 3 8 1/2  
Cotton 5 a 9 1/2

**Cotton.**—During Wednesday and Thursday there was a good demand for this article, but yesterday the market was very dull; we have, however, no change to notice in prices. The sales are 4300 bales.

**Naval Stores.**—Of Turpentine, we have only to notice sales of scattering lots at previous prices.—Selected Tar is with by cargo \$2 per bbl.; sales of small lots being made above this rate. Rosin is dull, and we have only to notice a sale of 200 bbls. No. 1 White Wilmington, at \$1 18 1/2c. There is a better demand for Spirits Turpentine, and 400 casks Southern have changed hands at 42 cents, cash, and 43 a 44, 4 mos.

**Rice.**—The market remains as before noticed. Prices are too high for export, and with the exception of 3 or 400 kegs. taken out of the market, on terms not transparent, the transactions have been confined to small lots for home use. Advice from the South tend to confirm the pretensions of holders, and we do not vary our quotations. The stock is ample for the season.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—May 17.

There has been very little change in our market during the week. A lot of 20 bales cotton brought 5 1/2c. We have heard of no other sales of any quality. Flour still scarce, and would sell at \$3 75 a 4 25. Bacon is also in demand. But little domestic liquors offered, and holders find it difficult to work off.—North Carolinian.

## THE ORPHAN FAMILY.

Spoken of in such high terms by every paper where they have been, will visit Wilmington next Tuesday or Wednesday, or some time during next week, for the purpose of giving our good citizens one or two Concerts. Let us bespeak for them a full house, for if we are credibly informed, and we believe we are, they will deserve to be patronized. Their music is said to be charming and their manner pleasing to the most fastidious. So get your "change" ready, all you who delight in god music and go hear the Orphans perform.

## MARRIED.

In Duplin county, on the 20th inst., by Lewis S. Herring, Esq., Mr. Samuel A. Chesnut, to Miss Alice Bass, daughter of Matthew Bass, Esq.  
In Richmond county, Mr. Philip McKee, of Robeson county, to Miss Ann Martin, daughter of the late Alex. J. Martin, of Richmond county.  
In Anson county, Dr. G. G. McCall, to Miss Eliza Ann, daughter of James C. Bennett, Esq.  
Also, Mr. John Edwards, to Miss Eliza, daughter of the late Benjamin Kirby, Esq.

## DIED.

In Duplin county, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Shepard, wife of Thomas Shepard, Esq., the 69th year of her age.  
In Robeson county, on the 26th ult., Willie M. Cobb, in the 42d year of his age.  
In Union county, on the 13th ult., Mr. Robert Howie, aged about 47 years.  
In Rowan county, on the 20th ult., Sarah Ann, daughter of Matthew L. Steel, aged 12 years. Also, on the 29th, Mrs. Fanny Steel, wife of Matthew L. Steel aged 39 years.

## MAKING BISH.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

May 16—schr A F Thorn, Porter, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.  
17—brig Lisbon, Messer, Newport, to J Hathaway & Son.  
18—schr North Carolina, Miller, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

19—brig Adamant, Purrington, Jamaica, to E Dickinson.  
brig Brazilian, Hitchborn, Georgetown, S. C., bound to Barbadoes; struck on Georgetown Bar, lay 5 days, then deck load off, came into this port for repairs, to E Dickinson.

schr L P Smith, Brewster, New York, to R W Brown.

schr Alaric, Purnell, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

schr Richmond, Seary, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

schr Gazelle, Price, St Thomas, to E Dickinson.

schr Friendship, Stoo, Middleton, N C, to Brown & DeRoset.

20—Br schr Jane, Sims, Nassau, N P, to G W Davis.

21—schr James, Barron, Charleston, to E Dickinson.

CLEARED.

May 16—Br brig Charlotte, Moody, Liverpool, by G W Davis.

17—schr Ceres, Tarbox, Wilmington, Del, by Russell & Gamwell.

schr E S Powell, Murch, New York, by G W Davis.

19—schr Charles, Hodgden, Porto Rico, by G W Davis.

20—schr Thelma, Hopkins, Guadaloupe, by C D Ellis & Co.

21—brig Union, Mitchell, St Jago de Cuba, by Russell & Gamwell.

schr Hanover, Savage, Alexandria, D C, by G W Davis.

schr Julia, Van Gilder, Richmond, Va, by G W Davis.

**SHIPWRECK.**—By a passenger in the Br. schr. Jane, at this port, from Nassau, we learn that the James Powers, of Baltimore, went on shore the south-east point of the Bahamas Islands, on the night of the 8th inst. Crew were all saved, vessel, and cargo of salt and sponge, a total loss. On the 15th inst, fell in with Br. ship Ann Jane, 1200 tons burthen, of Greenock, in ballast, from Mobile, bound to Quebec, ashore on the west end of the great Bahamas. A large number of wreckers were about the vessel, and it was supposed the ship would be saved.

**Attention! Planters and all Concerned.**  
**BACON and PORK.**  
TO-MORROW at 10 A. M., in front of the store occupied by Mr. John Hall, will be sold,

42 casks Bacon,  
100 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,  
Now landing ex-brig Peruvian.  
RANKIN & MARTIN, Auctioneers.  
May 23, 1845. 36-1t

## TO SHINGLE GETTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash, Johnston, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying east and south of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which, has been sold to another. He has also received the agency for the whole state of South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for all that part of North Carolina mentioned, in one sale; and likewise in the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for his trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order; and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. The good hands can easily make from three thousand from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed; and of any desired length, from 4 to 10 inches. They could also easily move the machine from place to place, to be convenient to their timber. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be \$50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show its value.  
A. J. BATTLE, Agt.  
May 23, 1845. 36-1t

The Fayetteville Observer, Newbernian, Washington Whig, Edenton Sentinel, and Elizabeth city papers, will copy the above three times each, and forward accounts.

## Plantation for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell, on very accommodating terms, the Plantation whereon he now resides, lying about two miles from Kennamsville, Duplin County, N. C., and about three-quarters of a mile from one of the best Acreages in the lower part of the State. The tract contains about six hundred acres, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Peas, Turpentine, &c. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.  
THOMAS SHEPARD.  
Duplin county, May 23, 1845. 36-3t

## LIME AND HAY.

Just received and for sale, 300 casks Townsham lime, 60 bundles Eastern Hay, by BARRY & BRYANT.  
May 9, 1845. 31

## TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, in any shape whatever, are urgently requested to come forward and settle without further notice. I am compelled to call in all my dues immediately, as I am unfortunately pushed by all of my creditors—sued and perplexed. All who fail to settle by the first day of June, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, it being out of my power to give further indulgence. With feelings of regret, I am forced to make this bold and urgent demand, purely out of necessity.  
V. R. PEIRSON.

## SELLING OFF AT COST.

I will sell the balance of my stock of GOODS, which is a full and complete assortment in my line, comprising in part a full stock of Summer Goods, suitable for summer wear; Drap d'Ete; Bombazines; Gambroons; Linen Drills; Vestings; of every variety, style and pattern; with a full assortment of Fancy articles! A large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety and quality.

I flatter myself that my stock was laid in as low, or lower, than any other in my line of business. My stock has always been the largest, and now comprises the greatest variety of any in the town of Wilmington, and I now hold out inducements to all who may want any thing in my line, at cost for cash, or a short credit to those that have been in the habit of paying their bills when called upon. It will be out of my power to credit any more to long winded customers.

The Store I now occupy will be to rent. Possession given the first of October.

V. R. PEIRSON, Merchant Tailor.  
May 19th, 1845. [36-1t] Market-street.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County.

Superior Court of Law,

SPRING TERM, 1845.

ORDERED by the Court, that at the next Term of this Court, the day for the taking up and despatch of State's business, shall be altered from Thursday to Friday, said alteration to be only for that Term; and that all State process be returnable to said Friday; it is further ordered, that the Clerk of this Court give public notice thereof, by advertisement for six weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the town of Wilmington.

Teste,  
O. ALDERMAN, Ck.  
May 9, 1845. 34-6t. pr. adv. \$2. 81.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County.

Superior Court of Law,



# A CARD.

**DR. W. H. HILL**, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity. When not professionally engaged, he may be found at his office on Market street, a few doors below the Post-office. [M2 32f]

**SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.**—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store. M2, 1845. [33f] ALONZO WARD.

**JUST RECEIVED.**—3,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders; half barrels Canal Flour; 100 lbs. Buckwheat; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Raisins, Potatoes, Corn, best Lamp Oil, a small assortment of Dry Goods, Pots, Ovens, Skillet, Crockery, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

Expected by the Rail Road this week, more Bacon and Meat from Rocky Mount and Weldon. M2, 1845. A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

**MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.**—50 lbs. superior St. Jago Molasses 6 lbs. Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For sale by **BARRY & BRYANT.** Feb 16, 1845. 33

**ALCOHOL AND PORTER.**—10 casks Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts and pints. For sale by **BARRY & BRYANT.** Feb 16, 1845. [33f]

**BACON.**—1500 lbs. N. C. Bacon, sides, hams, and shoulders; 4 tubs Goshen Butter; Rio Coffee, Sugar, &c. For sale by **E.D. HEALY.** M2, 1845. [33f]

**HATS.**—10 cases Silk and Angola, just received and for sale by **BARRY & BRYANT.** M2, 1845. [33f]

**PAINTS.**—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by **BARRY & BRYANT.** Feb 16, 1845. [33f]

**Family Grocery Store.** CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS. The subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of

**BISHOP & JONES.** take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and for sale cheap, a large and well selected stock of

**CANNED PRODUCES.** We deem it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our articles; it is sufficient to say that we have

**EVERY THING** that is usually found in stores of the kind. Should any article be sold by us that does not fully come up to what it was represented to be, we will always be ready and willing to take it back and refund the money, and in making this agreement we feel no uneasiness, as we are determined, if possible, to have none but the

**BEST ARTICLES** that can be obtained in the market. No exertions shall be spared on our part to please those who may favor us with their calls, and with this promise in view, we can but hope that we will receive our share of the public patronage.

H. M. BISHOP, WM. B. JONES. Wilmington, April 8, (18) 1845. 31-3m.

**LIST OF BLANKS** ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs  
do do Subpoenas  
do do Fi. Fac.  
County Court Scire Facias  
Apprentices Indentures  
Letters of Administrators  
Juror's Tickets  
Peace warrants  
Constable's bonds  
Notes of hand  
Checks, Cape Fear Bank  
do Branch Bank of the State  
Notes, negotiable at bank  
Inspector's Certificates  
Certificates of Justices attending Court  
Shipping Papers  
Bills Lading (letter)  
Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.  
Officers of the Court and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE, S. E. cor. Princes & Front streets. One door above the Hanover House.

**JUST RECEIVED.** Per Schr. J. D. JONES, PLOUGHES, No. 10 & 11, 200 Shells and Mouldboards, 20 Bales of soap, 10 do. John Linder's Tobacco, 20 Bbls. Canal Flour, 20 Half do. do. For sale by **JAS. I. BRYAN.** Feb 7th, 1845. [21-f]

**New Boarding House.** THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Boarding House at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Jenkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. **N. P. BOURDEAUX.** Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-f

**FLOUR.** 100 barrels fine and superfine, for sale by **G. W. DAVIS.** Feb 21—[23]

**Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!** THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF Panama, Mens', Boys' and Infants' Leg-horn and Palm Leaf HATS, of every style and quality; also the Spring style of mens' and boys' CAPS, Ladies' Riding Caps, latest styles, and a general assortment of mens' and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

In addition to the above, I have just received per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the

**Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.** Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.

**ALSO.** A New Style of Boys' Hats. Just received and for sale by **C. MYERS,** Fashionable Hatter, Market st., Wilmington. 27-f

**BLANK WARRANTS.**—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

To Physicians and Country Merchants!

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. &c.** At 25 per cent on Northern Prices.

The subscriber has received his summer stock of Medicines, &c., and is now prepared to put up orders from Physicians and country Merchants, at 25 per cent. on invoice prices. The above stock has been carefully selected, and every article is warranted of first quality. Amongst his assortment will be found 250 oz. Sulph. Quinine 100 lbs. red, pale and yellow Barks 50 doz. fresh Seltzer Powders 20 lbs. English and American Calomel English Blue, Mass. Sulph. Morphine, &c. &c. With every article necessary for the most extensive practice.

The following Patent Medicines have just been received: Sand's Sarsaparilla and Tetter remedy, Chace's Sarsaparilla, Swayne's and Indian Panacea, Leidy's Blood Pills and Sarsaparilla, Rowland's Tonic Mixture, Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry, Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Jayne's Expectoant, & Hair Tonic &c. Also, White Lead, Paint and White-wash Brushes, and Oil.

Prompt attention paid to all orders from the country.

\*Those whose accounts are over six months standing will confer a favor by having them settled by the first of May next. **WM. SHAW.** Wilmington, April 4th, 1845. [23-3m]

**HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.** IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the invalid to health and comfort, as the Inventor and Proprietor of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the original preparation as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common paragon of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

Beware of such impostors! And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' careful attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of constipation, coughs, colic, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent, **WM. SHAW.**

(The public are requested to remember that this is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily pulled through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

April 11th, 1845.

**Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.** TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind CORN, COB AND SHUCK, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal than the production of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constituting in its other malodorous qualities, and various other cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distillation (so necessary to the proper health of animals), by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distillation before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distillation, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more so by boiling, and by a partial fermentation. All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, much more in an undigested state, which is of course less beneficial purposes. Read the following certificate. The undersigned would be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.

W. F. COLLINS, 26-ly

**CERTIFICATE.** Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 80 bushels per hour, and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase this right to use it, as it will afford me speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby.

March 14, 1845. [26-ly]

**TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS!**

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. &c.** At 25 per cent on Northern Prices.

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W. F. COLLINS, 26-ly

**V. R. PEIRSON, MERCHANT TAILOR.** WILMINGTON, N. C.

I am now receiving and opening his Spring and Summer Goods, comprising a very large and extensive assortment, selected by himself in New York, with great care, as to style and quality, embracing all the latest styles and patterns suitable for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR. The same will be made up to order agreeable to the latest Fashions, and in the best and most workman-like manner, such as cannot fail to suit the taste and Fashion of the day, at prices for Cash, to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular customers, who have been in the habit of paying punctually, on favorable terms.

**MR. H. S. KELLY,** most generally and favorably known as a C/T. TER possessing great TASTE in his line, will continue to have charge of the TAILORING DEPARTMENT as usual. It may be as well to observe, that any garment made up in my establishment when finished, should suit garment just suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on my hands. My stock of

**Spring and Summer Goods,** now receiving and opening, consists in part as follows, viz: Thibet Cloth; Drab de l'Estes French Bombazines, and

**GAMBRONS.** Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French and English single milled and Doe Skin

**CASSIMERES,** with a large assortment of

**VESTINGS,** of rarest and richest styles and patterns; in fact, he will solicit a call from his old friends and customers generally, to insure them of the correctness of the above statement. In connection with the above, I have selected a general and extensive assortment of

**FANCY GOODS,** of styles and qualities superior to any received in the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of

**Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers;** superior article of entire Linen Shirts; also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Linen Bosoms; Drawers of various kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks;

**Scarfs;** SUSPENDERS; Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c., of great variety. Also, a large assortment of

**Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.** Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of

**Ready Made Clothing,** to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same, for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at \$1.25 to \$16.00. Pants from 75 cents to \$7. Vests from 75 cents to \$7.00. Shirts from 50 cents to \$4.00. Indeed a very decent suit can be bought for \$5.00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of

**ESSENTIALS:** Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.

Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well a selected assortment of Goods in his line as

**MERCHANT TAILOR.** as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks to the public generally for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage.

April 2d, 1845. **V. R. PEIRSON.**

**CARRIAGES.** MARKET STREET, ABOUT 200 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

**CARRIAGES,** of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

**Coaches, Broughams, Chariots, Buggies, Gigas, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.** All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture Harness, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. **ISAAC WELLS.** Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

**FOR RENT.** OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the

**Franklin Hotel.** To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, with proper inducements, add to it so as to make it a valuable location. I will also sell to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order.

Possession will be given immediately. Apply to **A. J. BATTLE, Agent.** April 4th, 1845.

**Planter's House.** **GEORGE J. BORNHAY** WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Newbern and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

**Public House of Entertainment.** in the commodious Brick Building lately occupied by Mrs. Green, on the corner of Middle and Front streets. It is his purpose to make it a desirable house for regular as well as a transient boarders. If cleanliness, good servants, a table always provided with the best the market will afford, and the most assiduous attention will entitle him to a share of the public patronage, it is his determination to merit it. His tables will be found in excellent condition, and horses shall be well attended to.

Newbern, March 18, 1845. [28-6m]

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of

**Charles D. Ellis & Co.,** for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior.

**CHARLES D. ELLIS, EDWARD L. LUTTERLOH.** March 17, (21) 1845. 27-f

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

**Cigars.** 24 THOUSAND Cuba Cigars, just received and for sale by **BARRY & BRYANT.** March 14, 1845.

**Molasses.** 200 HHDS. new crop, just received and for sale by **BARRY & BRYANT.** Feb 28, 1845. 24-f

**CHAMPAGNE CIDER.** 20 BBLs. Champagne Cider, a fresh article just received and for sale by **GEO. W. DAVIS.** April 2d, 1845.

**Outcasts' Snuff.** 1 HALF bbl. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, 1 do. and 2 kgs in bulk. For sale by **BARRY & BRYANT.** Feb 28, 1845. 24-f

**OWEN FENNELL, B. L. HOSKINS, JOHN McRAE, J. BALLARD, J. D. GARDNER, T. H. HOWEY, ALEXR McRAE,** Trustees; October 4, 1844. 3-ly

**TO THE PUBLIC.** AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington, and its vicinity, I return my most sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me since my residence amongst them, and hope, by strict attention to business and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same. I have just returned from the Northern Markets where I have been for some time selecting my

**SPRING STOCK,** and have no hesitation in saying that I have succeeded in selecting a STOCK OF GOODS not to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this market, comprising every article usually kept in a

**MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,** or

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.** I have also on hand a splendid stock of

**Ready-Made Clothing,** got up especially under my own superintendence while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here or any where else.

Country merchants may do well to call and examine my stock, as I think I can make it an object worth their attention to purchase Clothing by the wholesale.

**CHAS. BARR.** Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. y

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**CARNEY FOR SALE.** BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley), 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in many places, is equal, if not superior to any land on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Wagon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. **M. C. NIXON.** Nov. 1, 1844. 7-f

**Real Estate for Sale.** THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven Lots, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. Also, fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress and Pine. There are also many tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon its bushes, about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

**MILES COSTIN.** Wilmington, N. C., Feb 14th, 1845. [22-f]

**Removal.** The undersigned has removed to the store lately occupied by Wm. Cook, one door north of the Custom House, where he will endeavor to keep a Feed store, to supply man and beast.

**NOW ON HAND.** Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Cow Peas, Black Eye Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, Molasses, and sundry other articles in the

**GROCERY LINE.** and his stock will be enlarged and kept up by arrivals from New York. Having removed near his old stand, he hopes to see some of his old town customers, as well as those from the country, where he will endeavor, by personal attention, to accommodate all parties. His friends in the country, may rely on his prompt attention to their commands, when the means are furnished to do them with.

**A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.** Jan'y 31, 1845.

**Daniel Cromlay, BOOT MAKER,** Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office, WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adapted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES. In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in showing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-ly

Chronicle will please copy.

**ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.** THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The school year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars (\$6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Vocal Music, French and German languages. An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school. Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

**OWEN FENNELL, B. L. HOSKINS, JOHN McRAE, J. BALLARD, J. D. GARDNER, T. H. HOWEY, ALEXR McRAE,** Trustees; October 4, 1844. 3-ly

**SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, &c.**